

PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH

SE:DP:NC

ARRIVALS.
August 4, METAPEDIA, British steamer, 144
Fraser, Barrow 4th June, and Singapore
23rd July, Railway Iron—CAPTAIN.
August 5, JASON, British steamer, 1411, Y
Towell, Shanghai Poochow, and Amoy 8
August General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
August 5, THORNDAL, British str., 1977,
L. Etherington, Amoy 3rd Aug., Ballast.

August 5, DELTA, French steamer, 717, Abbe

AUGUST 5, LIBELLE, British str., 885. Grant
 N. Schwanig, and Chofoc 29th July, General
 —E. C. RAY.
 August 5, TOONAN, Chinese steamer, 938, Jo
 Warwick, Whampoa 5th August, General.
 C. M. S. N. Co.
 August 5, CRUAN, German str., 923, W. Wou
 Whampoa 5th August, General.—C. M.
 N. Co.

CLEARANCES
 AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 5TH AUGUST.

Teucer, British str., for Amoy.
P. O. C. Kloo, British str., for Yokohama.
Thorndale, British str., for Aden.
Velocity, British bark, for Honolulu.
Johann, German str., for Manoa.
Thales, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.
August 5, TAIROS, German str., for Guam.
August 5, GLENLON, British steamer, for
Singapore.
August 5, NINGPO, German str., for Canton.
August 5, ESERALD, British steamer, for
Amoy.
August 5, COLLINGHAM, British str., for K
chinotou.
August 5, KWANG-LEE, Chinese steamer, for
Shanghai.

August 5, **TRADES**, British str., for Shadow.
August 5, **CARDIGANSHIRE**, Brit. str., for Singapore.
August 5, **DAN JUAN**, Spanish str., for Amoy.
August 5, **BENLOMOND**, British str., for Kobe.
August 5, **RIVERSDALE**, Brit. str., for Nagasaki.
August 5, **EDENBURGH**, British str., for Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
 Per *Jason*, str., from Amoy.—120 Chinese.
 Per *Della*, str., from Haiphong.—Mrs. Hygo
DEPARTED.
 Per *Peninsular*, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. W

Ploton, and Mr. T. Wallace.

VISITORS AT HOTELS:

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Capt. Cunningham
Mr. A. Elzende
Mr. H. B. Hvemsker
Mr. A. H. Lemon

Mr. W. N. Nanson
Lieut. Patterson
Mr. G. F. von Santen
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Mr. & Mrs. Zosel & Co.

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Mr. J. Mariano
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Mr. Storckhorst
Mr. Tewerkhoff

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| Mr. C. L. Gorman | Mr. G. L. Tomlin |
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| Mr. Louis Mendel | |

of Japan, Escort.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Gaelic.

TO-DAY.
Sale of Drapery, &c., at Mr. LAMMER
Recess, 2.30 p.m.
Meeting of Sanitary Board, 4.15 p.m.
Pole at Canusway Bay, 5. 0 p.m.
Regimental Band, Barrack Square, 7.30 p.

HOTELS.

NOW OPEN.

A SELECT FAMILY AND RESIDE
TIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 ft.
above the sea level, commanding on the one side
a magnificent view of the Harbour with the
Mainland in the distance, and on the other
hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted
with islands as far as the eye can reach, sur-
rounded by extensive promenades and pleasure
grounds, including three good Tennis Courts.
The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre
in extent.
The Hotel is replete with every accommodation

The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff at the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Room, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bathroom and every convenience.

Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, 38 and 40, Queen's Road
Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [108]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that
this convenient HALF-WAY HOUSE on
SHAUKIWAN ROAD is now Open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and
is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

**THE BEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS, &c., always in Stock. MEALS can
be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.**
Hongkong, 15th May, 1891. 1120

NOTICE.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

RE ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC instructions have been received from Mr. GEORGE WREFOOT, Official Receiver, High Court of Justice, London, authorizing the undersigned to act on his behalf in all matters pertaining to the above Estate. All Creditors of the said Firm at Hongkong are hereby requested to forward particulars of their claims to the undersigned, and all Debtors to the said Firm are hereby notified that payment must be made to the undersigned.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1891.
1733| DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1891.

MINING ENTERPRISE IN HONGKONG.

The discovery of tin in Kowloon under conditions which hold out prospects of profitable working is an event of interest. Should the expectations of the concessionaires be realized a new and profitable industry will be introduced and the wealth and prosperity of the Colony be largely added to. The lode has been exposed by the action of the rain, so that the prospecting work has practically been done for nothing. Messrs. SKETCHLEY and DENSON are to be congratulated on the course they propose to adopt in testing the commercial value of the ore on the open market before they commence mining on a large scale or invite the public to take shares in the enterprise, and we trust that before long we may have the opportunity of congratulating them on the successful results of their trial shipments. In any case, however, the discovery is of importance as an indication of the metalliferous nature of the country, and is sufficient to justify and encourage further prospecting. There can be little doubt, we think, that amongst the hills bordering the border there must exist lodes of various metals which would pay to work. Unfortunately the illiberal policy of the Chinese Government is not conducive to enterprise, but that Messrs. SKETCHLEY and DENSON's concession turn out a success Chinese prospectors, notwithstanding the discouragement of official espionage and squeezing, would soon be swarming over the hill country to the back of the peninsula. Should they find paying mines Hongkong would be the natural port of shipment of the mineral and the bulk of the ore would in all probability have also to be reduced here. All this, however, in the clouds as yet, and in the present impetuous condition of the Colony it is hardly necessary to utter a word of caution as to the uncertain character of mining enterprise.

Turning from tin to gold and from our own borders to a more distant enterprise in which the Colony is concerned, many of our readers would be interested in reading the favourable telegram from Mr. OASLEY, the Chairman of the Pungon Mining Company, published in our issue on the 3rd inst. To those whose confidence in the future of this Company has declined with the lapse of time we would recommend a perusal of the article on Indian gold mines published in another column. At Mysore, as at Pungon there was weary waiting and a large expenditure of capital before any tangible result was arrived at, but for the last two years the Company has paid dividends at the rate of 75 per cent per annum. Prospects are now looking bright at Pungon and there is good reason to anticipate that the concern will at length become a dividend paying one. As the writer in the *Financial Times* remarks, mining enterprise essentially involves some degree of risk, and an indiscriminate buying of mining shares may be regarded as a tolerably certain method of losing money. Those who bought Pungon shares at \$75 and \$80, while as yet the mine had shown no return whatever, will probably agree with the writer who have quoted as to the danger of indiscriminate buying; but for those who have held on to their shares, through good report and ill report, some return for their patience and outlay seems to be now almost at hand. At the best, however, mining shares, and especially gold mining, can be looked upon as little more than a lottery, and no one ought to put more money in them than he can afford to lose without hurting himself. If it should fortunately be the case that Pungon begins soon to show payable returns it is to be hoped it will not be allowed to act as the incentive of another wild mania of speculation.

THE REMOVED SALE OF MACAO.

Who has been pulling the leg of our Shanghai evading contemporary and inducing that enterprising journal to romance about Macao being made the medium for the acquisition by Great Britain of Formosa? Who was the designer of this circumstantial fable, which rests apparently upon the airy foundation of a scheme to purchase the Kelung coal mines formed by a Hongkong syndicate some eighteen months ago? The utter failure of that project, after Mr. MURPHY had looked with favourable eye upon it, owing to the determination of the Peking mandarins to bar out foreign capital, ought alone to have furnished a convincing proof of the unlikelihood of negotiations for the transfer of the Beautiful Island to England being ever voluntarily entertained by China. It is true that Formosa is a recent acquisition of the Chinese Empire, having been conquered from the Dutch by the Chinese pirate Koxinga in 1661, and resigned by his grandson and successor twenty-two years later to the Emperor K'ang Hsi. But though Formosa is quite a modern colony of China, it has now a large Chinese population, and in 1884-85 the Chinese fought stubbornly to defend it against the French, who never succeeded in effecting a settlement anywhere but at Kelung. As for Macao being a patch of blue on the yellow of the Chinese coastline which the Peking Government "would be glad to get rid of at any price," that is another fiction which it would be as well to disperse. The Portuguese at Macao have no power to hurt or annoy the Dragon Throne. Macao is neither a citadel of defence nor a centre of trade which its people might be tempted to convert into a fortress. What trade there is in Macao has long ago passed into Chinese hands, and the bulk of the residents of Portuguese name or descent—few can claim more than the name—have for many years been content to live in idleness or penury, a melancholy reminder of "latter days, when the Lusitanian flag floated from many a gaudy ship, and Portuguese trade had a real existence. It is true that

the Canton Government would be glad to shut up the gambling saloons at Macao and haul down the proud flag of His Most Faithful Majesty, but if the price be too high they can wait for a few years longer, when perhaps the harbour may be silted up so that even the junk trade may have deserted the place, and the revenue from the fantan shops may no longer suffice to support the cost of administration, when the present possessors will be glad enough to seek their traps and return to Lisbon. When that time arrives, as it certainly will do, the Portuguese Government, bound by the third article of the Protocol signed in 1887—which provides that Portugal shall never alienate Macao and its dependencies without agreement with China—will have to hand over the peninsula to China for consideration. It is true that Portugal could, with the agreement of China, transfer the Holy City to a third party, but it is reasonable to suppose that China would so agree, even if, as suggested by the *Mercury*, ingenious inspirer, the third party was to be the medium for the restoration of the settlement to the Chinese dominions?

The whole story is evidently the figment of some imaginative brain. The Chinese may not know how to develop the undoubted resources of Formosa, and they may continue to fritter away their scanty resources in hopeless attempts to improve the island, but it does not necessarily follow that they will therefore grow disgusted with it or wish to abandon it. History furnishes us with abundant proofs of the tenacity with which the Chinese cling to their dependencies. To quote a very recent instance, it may suffice to recall the fact that in order to regain possession of Kashgaria the Chinese Government waged a long and costly war under enormous difficulties, and when at length the usurping Ameer fell into their hands and the territory was resumed they risked a war with Russia rather than surrender their claim to it, which had been occupied by Russian troops during the long struggle with Yacoub Bko. If the Peking Government would make such sacrifices and face such hazards to recover a territory separated from the eighteen provinces by the great Desert of Gobi, rendering their hold on Turkestan precarious, and constituting it a permanent source of danger to the empire, are they likely to surrender the fertile island of Formosa for a trivial consideration like that of the Dead at the foot of Hsueh-shan island? We trust not. And in this connection it may be asked whether England has ever really barked after Formosa, or would care to saddle herself with the responsibility of governing it now? That under English rule the island would flourish exceedingly we cannot doubt. Roads would be constructed, swamps drained and forests thinned, mines opened up, railways built, and harbours made, trade and industry fostered and encouraged, and something like an object lesson for China provided within her easy reach and ken. But how would other Powers regard the transfer? What would jealous France, who recently poured out more of her blood in this to her faithful island, say to the establishment of her old rival in Formosa? Probably hostility would only take the shape of bitter criticism, but the fact remains that such a transfer would be unacceptable to some of our European neighbours and might also be resented by Japan, who has a latent doubt as to whether Formosa is not geographically the southern end of the chain of islands of which the Loochees are the connecting links. Finally, if other arguments were wanting, we have the Lusitanian hatred of "the brutal Saxon" which has doubtless prompted the Lisbon Cortes to refuse to sell Goa to the British Government, although that mis-governed and moribund settlement is useless to Portugal, and she is in most urgent need of money to save her from national bankruptcy. Are the creditable law-makers at Lisbon likely to regard Macao in a different light, or be more willing to assist at a bargain that would make to the advantage of Great Britain?

HON. T. H. WHITEHEAD AND THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is to be regretted that the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD's motion in connection with the Central Market at the last meeting of the Legislative Council did not find a second, so that the whole matter might have been thoroughly thrashed out and discussed. To leave the matter where it stood was decidedly unfair to the Surveyor-General, who was not afforded an opportunity of replying to the rancorous attack made upon him. It is important that the best plans possible should be selected for the new Central Market, but the pursuit of that object ought not to be made the cover for inflicting any needless insults or humiliations on a public officer. Mr. Brown's administration of his office may be open to criticism or censure, but he is at least entitled like every other man to fair play. This he did not receive at the hands of the member for the Chamber of Commerce, who committed an inexcusable breach of the rules which ought to be observed in public discussions. Certain confidential papers were placed in the hands of the members of the Public Works Committee to enable them to arrive at a decision in respect of the Central Market plans. Before proceeding to quote from these papers Mr. WHITEHEAD ought to have moved that they be laid on the table of the Council, in order that they might have been published and the public afforded an opportunity of judging of the merits of the whole question themselves so far as those merits were disclosed by documents. Instead of this, however, the hon. gentleman picked out certain portions reflecting most injuriously on Mr. Brown's professional reputation, and studiously ignored all that was said on the

other side, Mr. Brown's request that he would read another minute being disregarded. Few people in Hongkong, we think, who knew Sir G. WILLIAM DAS VELOZ's irascible temper and the biting character of the minutes he was given to writing when his equanimity was disturbed either by illness or any other cause will be inclined to attach much importance to the minute concerning Mr. BROWN which Mr. WHITEHEAD read on Friday last. Nevertheless its publication without the minute replying to it must have been more or less annoying to the subject of it, and we find it difficult to avoid the suspicion that the intention of causing such annoyance was altogether absent from Mr. WHITEHEAD's mind. Sir WILLIAM DAS VELOZ wrote:—"I do not intend to take any further step without additional advice. Mr. Brown is not an 'architect' and has obtained a gentleman of that profession to deal with that portion of his work; give him these papers and let him report fully his advice on the subject." Mr. Brown is in no way to influence his "report" though he may make remarks in "covering letter." His Excellency the Governor also asked Mr. WHITEHEAD stated, whether plans and detailed estimates had been prepared for the whole building or whether the objectionable system had again been followed of preparing plans, etc., for only a part and leaving the additional cost to a totally unknown quantity. Upon Mr. BROWN asking Mr. WHITEHEAD to read his minute in reply, Mr. WHITEHEAD instead of doing so took no notice but went on to read another minute by the Governor even more antagonistic to Mr. Brown. So much of these papers having been made public the whole ought to be published in the interests of justice and fair play.

Since Mr. WHITEHEAD's resolution was rejected by the Legislative Council the Government will probably not deem it necessary to interfere in any way with the decision already arrived at, and the much-needed and long-delayed market will no doubt be erected according to the plans of the Surveyor-General. The idea of referring the matter to a commission with power to call professional witnesses is, if not absolutely impracticable, certainly undesirable. There is always more or less friction between the Surveyor-General and the private architects in the Colony, it being the duty of the former to see that the plans of the latter comply with the requirements of the law and that the work is properly carried out. Architects are human, and with sundry real or supposed grievances rankling in their minds against the Surveyor-General they could not be looked upon as absolutely indifferent witnesses; the fact is, the plans would almost necessarily strike them more forcibly than the excellences; and the decision of such a commission is suggested by Mr. WHITEHEAD, being based on such evidence, would not command unqualified respect. On the whole there seems no sufficient reason for disturbing the decision already arrived at. We would strongly urge, however, that in all future works the policy advocated by Mr. WHITEHEAD in the Public Works Committee with respect to the Central Market should be followed, namely, that local architects should be invited to send in plans and that the Government should offer prizes therefor. By this system such unqualified squabbles as the one which has occurred with respect to the Central Market would be avoided, and the Colony would be likely to be better served.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN THE LAOS STATES.

M. PAUL MACRY, the delegate of the French Commercial Syndicate of the Upper Laos, returned to Hanoi the day after extensive wanderings in the comparatively unknown regions which his syndicate seeks to develop. The enterprising explorer was interviewed by a representative of the *Independence* *Tribune*, who met with rather a cool reception. M. MACRY complained that he had been at times misrepresented by the press, that his acts and opinions had been travestied, and that quite lately advantage had been taken of certain information supplied by him to try to establish a Company with English capital to compete with the French interests he is engaged in promoting. The *Independence* representative, having affirmed that his paper never sinned in that way, succeeded in placing himself on good terms with the explorer, who proceeded to recount what he had accomplished. His first "campaign" covered the period from the 1st January, 1890, to the 16th September. First he visited Bangkok, where he had to make certain propositions on behalf of his syndicate to the Siamese Government for the establishment of a telegraph line. What route the line was to follow, and what was the result of his negotiations with the Siamese Government in respect to it, we are not told. From Bangkok M. MACRY went to Saigon, where he joined the *PAVIE* mission, and with it accomplished the following itinerary:—Haiphong, Hanoi, Son-la, Dien-Bien-Phu, Luang-Prabang, and back to Saigon by way of the Mekong. On the 22nd October M. MACRY again set out by a different route for Luang-Prabang. After remaining there a few days he again pushed forward, following as far as we can gather from a comparison of the maps given in the report with those on the map, the course of the Mekong as far as Xien-Hong, whence he explored the upper waters of the river, visit the silt of the son of the father, and the *Mercury* wanderings, in a rather heated and somewhat wandering article, that it would be most desirable they should do so, because of the mischief which it would do amongst the Chinese if the action of the son were to pass unquestioned. "What," cries the *Mercury*, "could the ignoble vulgar think of European Powers who permitted their nationals

some railway projects. He quotes M. CAMILLE GAUTHIER as saying that there are in the regions which would be served by such a line twelve million inhabitants each of whom has a consuming capacity of about twenty francs; but to M. MACRY these figures appear greatly exaggerated; he estimates the population to be served at not more than two millions and their purchasing power at four or five francs at the outside. He is of opinion that all these figures would be quintupled in five years when by the improvement of the means of communication the local production had been stimulated and a stream of immigration attracted by the prospect of successful trade.

Along his route M. MACRY established trading relations by means of travelling agents who sell to the natives French goods, buying in return tea in the I-Dang district, and a little further on gum-benjamin. He informed the local traders of the Black River route, explaining that it would be more profitable to them to send their goods by it than through Burma. After a very exhaustive exploration of the whole region M. MACRY returned to Luang-Prabang, bringing with him a convoy of valuable merchandise. Having tarried several weeks at Luang-Prabang, he descended the Mekong and returned to Hanoi by the Vinh route, and will shortly proceed to France taking with him notes of his journeys, samples, goods, and what the *Independence* reporter not uncharitably considers of much importance in connection with such an enterprise—the profits on his transactions, for although his syndicate allowed him fifty thousand francs for his expenses, he has had no occasion to touch a cent of this sum, but by the contrary has more than paid his way by the profits on the sale of the goods he brought from France with him and the purchases he made of local products. M. MACRY's journey must be considered of some importance both commercially and politically. The fact that he was able to pay his expenses and make a profit by traffic along the route ought to attract increased attention to the Laos States on the part of merchants in Burma, and his attempt to divert trade from the Burma to the Tonkin route ought not to escape attention. If the region is so rich as it is represented to be it ought to be effectively tapped from the Burma side by the improvement of communications. At the launch at Saigon, the other day of the *Daos*, the light draft steamer intended to trade on the Mekong, M. BLANCHET, the Chairman of the Compagnie des Messageries Fluviales, referred to the valley of the Mekong as the "hinterland" of Cochinchina, and the Governor, M. LAFAYETTE, expressed the hope that other vessels of the same type would soon be plying on the upper waters of the river and carrying the French flag into the very heart of the Laos States. Some of these States are dependencies of Burma and it behooves the merchants of that country to be first in the field and see that the States remain commercial as well as political dependencies of that country.

THE NEW OPPIUM BILL. (30th July.) The new Opium Bill, which is set down for second reading to-morrow, consolidates the existing law and introduces several amendments. Ordinance 11 of 1884 deals with the monopoly of the Opium Farm, and Ordinance 22 of 1887 was passed in pursuance of the Opium Convention with China to regulate and control the movement of raw opium within the Colony and the waters thereof. The Bill now before the Legislative Council repeats both these measures and re-enacts each of their provisions as it is considered expedient to retain, introducing also sundry amendments and new sections. The Colonial Treasurer at the last meeting of Council said a new Bill was absolutely necessary on account of the decision of the Supreme Court, which took every one by surprise and entirely upset the former Ordinance. The decision referred to was delivered by Mr. JUSTICE FIELDING CLARKE (Mr. WISE, then Acting Justice of Peace, concurring) on the 22nd November, 1889, and dealt with the construction of section 6 of Ordinance 22 of 1887. That Ordinance defined a chest of opium to mean the package, with the opium therein, such as is usually imported by merchants in the Colony; and section 6 provided that no person except the Opium Farmer or the licensed retail dealers should have, in his possession or under his custody or control opium in less quantities than one chest without a certificate from a licensee or an official export permit. The Supreme Court held that so long as a man was in possession of more than the contents of a chest of opium it was immaterial that it was not in the original package. This decision gave facilities for smuggling, inasmuch as it made it legal for persons to break up the chests and pack the opium in bags ready for smuggling into the interior. With the intention of meeting this difficulty a definition of loose opium has been introduced in the new Bill, which reads as follows:—"Loose opium" shall, in the case of Patna or Benares opium, mean any raw opium in less quantities than forty baiks, whereas ever it may be found or discovered, or any Bengal opium, of whatever quantity found or discovered loose, or in any chest, package, or parcel not being the chest in which it was imported into the Colony; and shall in the case of all other kinds of raw opium mean and include any raw opium found or discovered loose, or in any chest, package, or parcel, not being the chest in which it was imported into the Colony, and also any opium short of the quantity which the chest in which it is found purports to contain or is capable of containing." The first part of this definition appears to require reconsideration. We are told that loose opium is to mean one thing in the case of Patna and Benares and another thing in the case of Bengal opium, the draftsman apparently being unaware that Patna and Benares are collectively known as Bengal opium. The

HIS HIGH FU-CHENG'S SON IN TROUBLE.

In London papers received by the last French mail we read that His Excellency HIS HIGH FU-CHENG, the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James—who is likewise accredited to France, Italy, and Belgium—held a brilliant reception at the Legation, Portland Place, on the 23rd June, and a long list of noble and distinguished persons is given as having attended. We wonder what those guests would have thought had they then been informed that one of the sons of their bland and smiling host had only three weeks before that date figured as the instigator of one of the scandalous riots in the Yangtze Valley. It was mentioned at the time that Chinamen dressed in silks were seen at some of the riots to be giving directions to the mob, but it is only very lately that any person connected with the literary class has been actually identified with those lamentable outrages. It now appears, if the *Shanghai Mercury* is correctly informed, that a son of HIS HIGH FU-CHENG was the author of the incendiary placards which led to the attack on the French Mission at Wusich. That the outbreak at Wusich was not attended by the same sanguinary results as the riot at Wuchow, where Messrs. ANSON and GANZ were so brutally murdered, was a mere accident, due perhaps to the more prompt intervention of the local authorities. It is the custom in China to hold a father responsible for his son's misdeeds, and it is probable that His Excellency HIS HIGH FU-CHENG will be recalled by the Peking Government and degraded in consequence of his son's delinquency, if the young man be found guilty. The latter has, it is reported, been arrested as a prominent member of a secret society, and should this prove a true bill the Chinese Minister to the four European countries above named will have to pay heavily, besides losing his post. It may be said that HIS HIGH FU-CHENG has brought up his son in better ways, that the author of a work on "International Relations" should have taught his children to respect them, and also the dynasty he serves. But the young man may have fallen among bad companions, aspiring souls who think they can run the state machine better than the old men at Peking, and who as a preliminary sought to stir up a trouble with foreigners to absorb the attention of the Central Government.

As we have remarked above, there can be little doubt the Chinese Government will visit the sins of the son on the father, and the *Mercury* wanderings, in a rather heated and somewhat wandering article, that it would be most desirable they should do so, because of the mischief which it would do amongst the Chinese if the action of the son were to pass unquestioned. "What," cries the *Mercury*, "could the ignoble vulgar think of European Powers who permitted their nationals

in China to be thus out-girded by the son of the Chinese Minister to these countries, if these Powers continued to treat that Minister as a *persona grata*, receive him at court and lavish the choicest diplomatic courtesies upon him, who, according to Chinese ideas and Chinese law, is virtually and personally responsible for the misdeeds of his son and even remote members of his family? The peculiar system of mutual responsibility between father and son in China must be remembered in dealing with this matter. According to our code the father cannot be held responsible for the acts of his son, or vice versa, but with the Chinese the rigidity of the rules of mutual responsibility are relaxed, and of this we see examples every day. Therefore in the eyes of the common herd of his countrymen, the present Chinese Minister to the three European Powers, "honoured with his divested attentions, incurs the fullest responsibility for the atrocious conduct of his hopeful son and heir." This is rather hard on poor HIS HIGH FU-CHENG, but the fact of his liability according to his national code remains, and hence there is little doubt that he will have to go. The truth is that the Chinese Government have lately moved thereto partly no doubt by a desire to stretch—ought to reduce expenditure in the maintenance of foreign representatives. Not only have they accredited one Minister to several first class Powers but they have in the person of Hsiao sent an official of inferior rank to his predecessors in office. If Chinese Representatives are received by Western Governments, those Governments, which ought now to be fully on their guard against Chinese trickery, should be especially careful to insist on the Representative having proper credentials, to see that no slight is intended by his being accredited to other Courts in addition, and to take special note of the dress worn by the Chinese Minister and his Attachés at state functions and levees. As our Shanghai contemporary very justly remarks, there has for some years been a strong disposition at the English Foreign Office to let such matters of detail slide, but it is none the less foolish and reprehensible, because it encourages the Chinese to proceed to greater efforts to inflict indignities on the despised barbarians. We might well afford to smile at all these childish attempts of the Chinese Government to heap contempt on our heads; but we do not know that its effect on foreign intercourse was really disastrous, encouraging the Chinese people as it does to regard all foreigners as inferiors, whom they may safely despise. The arrogance of the Chinese has grown prodigiously since the establishment of Chinese Embassies abroad, and this growth is not unconnected with the contemporaneous decay of the influence of the Foreign Ministers at Peking.

THE OPPIUM BILL. (30th July.) The new Opium Bill, which is set down for second reading to-morrow, consolidates the existing law and introduces several amendments. Ordinance 11 of 1884 deals with the monopoly of the Opium Farm, and Ordinance 22 of 1887 was passed in pursuance of the Opium Convention with China to regulate and control the movement of raw opium within the Colony and the waters thereof. The Bill now before the Legislative Council repeats both these measures and re-enacts each of their provisions as it is considered expedient to retain, introducing also sundry amendments and new sections. The Colonial Treasurer at the last meeting of Council said a new Bill was absolutely necessary on account of the decision of the Supreme Court, which took every one by surprise and entirely upset the former Ordinance. The decision referred to was delivered by Mr. JUSTICE FIELDING CLARKE (Mr. WISE, then Acting Justice of Peace, concurring) on the 22nd November, 1889, and dealt with the construction of section 6 of Ordinance 22 of 1887. That Ordinance defined a chest of opium to mean the package, with the opium therein, such as is usually imported by merchants in the Colony; and section 6 provided that no person except the Opium Farmer or the licensed retail dealers should have, in his possession or under his custody or control opium in less quantities than one chest without a certificate from a licensee or an official export permit. The Supreme Court held that so long as a man was in possession of more than the contents of a chest of opium it was immaterial that it was not in the original package. This decision gave facilities for smuggling, inasmuch as it made it legal for persons to break up the chests and pack the opium in bags ready for smuggling into the interior. With the intention of meeting this difficulty a definition of loose opium has been introduced in the new Bill, which reads as follows:—"Loose opium" shall, in the case of Patna or Benares opium, mean any raw opium in less quantities than forty baiks, whereas ever it may be found or discovered, or any Bengal opium, of whatever quantity found or discovered loose, or in any chest, package, or parcel not being the chest in which it was imported into the Colony; and shall in the case of all other kinds of raw opium mean and include any raw opium found or discovered loose, or in any chest, package, or parcel, not being the chest in which it was imported into the Colony, and also any opium short of the quantity which the chest in which it is found purports to contain or is capable of containing." The first part of this definition appears to require reconsideration. We are told that loose opium is to mean one thing in the case of Patna and Benares and another thing in the case of Bengal opium, the draftsman apparently being unaware that Patna and Benares are collectively known as Bengal opium. The

THE CANTON MISSION HOSPITAL.

An appeal, we understand, will shortly be made to the community on behalf of the Medical Missionary Society of Canton, whose funds have been lost by the failure of Messrs. RUSSELL & CO., the Treasurers. About \$2,000 are required to carry on the work until next year's subscriptions come in, and the object is one which ought to command the assistance of the charitable disposed. The hospital in Canton was the first in China for the treatment of natives by Western methods. It was opened by Dr. PETER PARKER in 1835 and is now in its fifty-fifth year. The work of more than half-a-century in ministering to the poor and halving the diseases of rich and poor alike has had an influence on officials and people which cannot be estimated, and statistics give an inadequate idea of the amount of good accomplished. Hundreds of thousands have been treated as outpatients in the hospital and dispensaries and the number received as in-patients amounts to several tens of thousands. The effort to diffuse the benefits of scientific and rational medicine has not been restricted to the treatment of patients; standard works on medical science and practice have been translated and published, thus placing a knowledge of Western medicine within the reach of native physicians and surgeons. The latest publication is a new edition in seven volumes of Dr. KERR's work on surgery. Another important branch of the work is the medical class conducted at the hospital, and a gratifying feature in connection with which is the fact that women are admitted. The class this year, we learn, numbers twenty, of whom eight are women. For six years a lady physician has been a member of the hospital staff, and by her attendance on the women's wards of the hospital and her visits to patients in their homes much has been done to extend the knowledge and influence of Western medicine, more particularly in connection with the diseases of women and cases of difficult labour. No temporary difficulty as to funds can be allowed to interfere with the excellent work which has been conducted uninterruptedly for more than half a century by the Canton Hospital, and we have no doubt that when Dr. KERR makes his appeal it will be readily responded to.

TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

Another typhoon, or rather the result of a typhoon passing in the neighbourhood of the Colony, was experienced on the night of the 2nd inst. and the early part of next day. Fortunately the damage done to property has been less than on the last occasion, and so far as is at present known there has been no loss of life. The absence of such casualties as usually occur among the floating population during the progress of these storms was doubtless due to the fact that the boats, with very few exceptions, took the precaution of seeking shelter and safety before the storm assumed any alarming proportions. At a quarter to one on the night of the 2nd inst. the gale was first felt, indicating the near approach of a heavy gale. About eleven o'clock the gale began to make itself manifest, and blew with very considerable force till about one o'clock. For about an hour there was a slight drop in the force, and then the wind having apparently shifted, it gale recommenced with equal if not greater vigour, and continued till about noon, when an improvement set in. The rain ceased, and the wind, although it blew freshly the greater part of the 3rd inst., decreased in force. As just mentioned, the damage done, so far as can be present ascertained, is comparatively inconsiderable. No loss of life as yet from the Colony has so far been reported. At West Point a few boats, not more than half-a-dozen in number, were broken up near Jardine's Wharf. At East Point the only damage to report is the destruction of two small boats; while in the central district, the only damage was the destruction of a few small boats along the Erya wall. In addition to this, as was only to be expected, a few trees, shutters, signboards, &c.

first three lines of the definition are redundant and might possibly give rise to the impression that it was lawful to have possession of loose opium in greater quantities than forty baiks, though this is exactly the reverse of what is intended. "Chest" having been already defined in an earlier part of the section as "the package with the raw opium therein, such as is usually imported by merchants in the Colony," it might be sufficient to define loose opium as opium of whatever quantity found or discovered loose, or in any chest, package, or parcel not being the chest in which it was imported into the Colony; and also any opium short of the quantity which the chest in which it is found purports to contain or is capable of containing.

Difficulties have sometimes arisen in determining what is "law" and what prepared opium, the drug occasionally being partially boiled, to suit the purpose of the owners. This point necessarily has some bearing on the value of the opium monopoly, and in the present Bill it is satisfactorily cleared up by a definition which says that so far as regards export all opium is to be considered raw opium except such as is completely prepared up to a specified standard; while as regards importations of the Opium Farmer's privilege prepared opium shall mean opium which has been subjected to any degree of artificial heat for any purpose whatever. Another point on which difficulties have arisen is with regard to samples, prosecutions having been sometimes instituted against persons in possession of samples given in the ordinary way of business, while on the other hand the plea of sample has no doubt at times been advanced by persons engaged in a contravention of the Ordinance. In the new Bill it is provided that every sample shall be covered by a certificate in the form set out in the schedule, that notice thereof shall be given to the Opium Farmer, and that such sample shall be tested in the Opium Farmer's premises. Whether the provision as to testing in the Opium Farmer's premises will prove any inconvenience to the trade we are unable to say, but otherwise the mode of dealing with samples seems fairly satisfactory and calculated to avoid disputes.

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ACCOUNT OF THE TYPHOON OF JULY 23RD.

At 4 p.m. on the 22nd inst. the following notice was issued:—"There appears to be a typhoon in the Pacific, and at 4 a.m. on the 23rd, a small typhoon appears to have crossed the southern Philippines and entered the China Sea." The wind blew from the S.E. by E. in Hainan on this day and ceased to S.E. the next day. The barometer continued falling, with clear, hot, and dry weather and slight gusts in the evening. On the morning of the 23rd the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 24th the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 25th the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 26th the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 27th the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 28th the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 29th the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 30th the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 31st the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 1st of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 2nd of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 3rd of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 4th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 5th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 6th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 7th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 8th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 9th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 10th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 11th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 12th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 13th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 14th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 15th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 16th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 17th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 18th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 19th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 20th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 21st of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 22nd of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 23rd of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 24th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 25th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China, and at 5.30 p.m. directions to hoist the Red China pointing downwards. On the 26th of August the depression moved northwards and the following notice was issued:—"There is a depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong. Fresh E. wind along the coast of China

and the amount of reliance that can be placed on news, the following short account of the last typhoon has been drawn up. In addition to the telegraphic reporting stations, the reports of many of the principal foreign and local log books are available, but the investigations have not yet been complete, as reports from the greater number of stations will not arrive till next month.

Circus clouds were noted coming from E.N.E. on the 17th. The highest temperature of the month so far was registered. The air was unusually dry along the S.E. coast of China and the thermometer read higher than during the previous season. The weather was very gentle and calm, or at best as prevalent all six days of the month. A typhoon as explained in "The Law of Storms" (the Eastern Star's) (2nd Edition, p. 1).

Directions to hoist the Red Drum were issued at 5.30 p.m. on the 17th, and at 6.40 p.m. the Red Drum, being hoisted, the Red Drum was then hoisted. At this time the centre appeared to have been in about 20° N. 121° E. The Red Drum was falling in Amoy and Swatow and

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After Hsiao's death. To forthwith sent military orders to Hsiao Pu, Yang-khan, and the Hsueh-ki pass, running: "Bandit soldiers are about to come; at once cut off the road, assemble troops, and protect yourselves." Then he gradually managed to put the Tai'in officials out of the way, and appointed prefects and magistrates from his own creatures.

But, if any horses, kine, or sheep were passed, they were to be all male and no female. Koor servants dwell in an out-of-the-way place, and his horses, kine, and sheep are growing old. He felt that it would be a capital offence to neglect his ancestral sacrifices. He therefore sent his councillor Fan, his chamberlain Kuan, and his historiographer Ping on three missions with letters of apology; but not one

...who took due note of it, but Kisa was powerful to be put out of the way. The queen-dowager also on their part felt Kisa should get the start of them, and to take advantage of the emperor's power to oppress the destruction of the Kisa clique, accordingly gave a wine party, and invited nobles and all the leading men of the state attended and drunk. Kisa's younger brother

| | |
|---|------|
| August | 71 |
| Out-Patients, New Cases | 880 |
| Out-Patients, Return Visits | 645 |
| Total number of Out-Patient visits | 1525 |
| Vaccinations | 17 |
| Casualty cases | 3 |
| JOHN C. FLEMING, M.A., M.B., Superintendent. | |

and a clear voice, to have put him at the first work of railway construction, as it had always been his dearest wish to build a railway and the many blessings it would bring constructed in his dominions. The first part in the ceremony, therefore, was to assure that he was acting in the interests of all classes alike and that the railway would shortly arrive when they would look upon it as an absolute necessity.

BREAK SUGAR CULTIVATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Annual general meeting of shareholders was held on the 28th July, at the Club, Mr. W. V. Drammond.

Kaisha. The Marine Insurance
Tokyo *Kaigo Hoken Kaisha*,
in 1890, has steadily extended
under the able management of
It has branches in London and
hence it draws substantial profits.
It now controls the establish-
ments in several other great com-
mercial Europe. The two fire insurance
Kasai Hoken Kaisha are the Meiji

small that we did not think it worth
to it off for depreciation. There are
ervations I can make, gentlemen, in

[illegible]

in 1880, has steadily extended
under the able management of
It has branches in London and

hence it draws substantial profits, and now contemplates the establishment in several other great commercial centers of Europe. The two fire insurance *Kasai Hoken Kaisha* are the Meiji

